[English]

Paras TPS Expansion of Maharashtra

4177. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded Paras TPS expansion Project to Central Electricity Authority for early clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the Project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (c). In July, 1993 Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) had submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a Feasibility Report for setting up 250 MW expansion project at Paras Thermal Power Station. Since the report was lacking in essential technical details, MSEB was advised in October, 1993, to submit a revised feasibility report, bringing out complete technical details. The same has not been received so far.

The Proposal can be considered for techno-economic clearance by CEA only after revised feasibility report and tie-up of essential inputs/clearances have been received from MSEB.

[Translation]

Employment in South Bihar

4178. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Godda, Dumka, Deoghar, Banda and Jaumi districts in Bihar are the most backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to create job opportunities in the said districts for the educated and uneducated unemployed youth;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are provisions in the current Five Year Plan to overcome the problem of unemployment and if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d). There is no single specific criterion prescribed for the identification of the most backward district in the country. There is no new proposal to create job opportunities for the educated and uneducated unemployed youth specially in these districts. However, the government is implementing a number of self employment and wage employment programmes throughout the country for the poor people. Some of the important programmes being currently run by the Government are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in rural areas and Nehru Rojgar Yojana in urban areas. The Prime Minster's Rojgar Yojana is both for rural and urban areas. In order to focus on the problems of backward regions of the country, the second stream of JRY was introduced in 1993-94 in 120 backward districts of the country which had a concentration of unemployment and underemployment. The Employment Assurance Scheme was (EAS) launched in 1993-94 in 1752 backward blocks, in which the revamped Public Distribution System was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to cover 3206 blocks in the country. Since 1.1.96 the second stream of JRY has been merged with the EAS.

[English]

Financial Support to Nagar Palikas

4179. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated schemes to extend financial support to Nagar Palikas to enable them to take up development projects to provide basic amenities to urban population;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes and important features thereof and financial assistance provided to Nagar Palikas in Maharashtra during the last five years and the results achieved;

(c) the details of outlays provided during the current year to provide financial assistance to Corporations and Municipal Committees/Nagarpalikas to take up schemes of civic amenities; and

(d) the details of proposals received from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of schemes to extend finanical support to Nagar Palikas to enable them to take up development projects to provide basic amenities to urban population through various Centally sponsored schemes are provided in Statements I, II, III and IV.

(c) The current year's outlays for different schemes are not finalised as the State Government has been requested to provide certain check-list information

regarding utilisation of funds released earlier etc., for certain schemes.

(d) Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Infrastructural Development Mega Cities, State Level Sanctioning Committees are competent to consider proposals for urban development. No proposals approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee have been received from Government of Maharashtra under these two schemes for release of Central assistance. Proposals under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply programme received and the action taken thereon are described in Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

The salient features of the IDSMT Scheme are as follows :

(i) *Scheme Coverage :*

IDSMT is applicable to towns/cities with population upto 5 lakhs where elections to the local bodies have been held. IDSMT is not be applicable to towns covered under the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. (IUPEP), i.e., towns with population between 50,000 and 1 lakh.,

(ii) *Scheme Components :*

The components will consist of works having city/ town wide significance which are in accordance with the City/Town Development Plans. These may include strengthening of Master Plan roads (including street lighting) and drainage works, development of bus/truck terminals, sites and services, market and shopping complexes, tourist facilities, city/town parks etc.

(iii) *Financing Pattern :*

The Scheme envisages a mix of grants (Central and State) and loans/internal (municipal) revenues for IDSMT projects. Project cost, grant and loan/internal resources components will vary between towns as follows :

Category of Town/Population Range	Project Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Grant %	Loan/Internal Revenues%
A (<20000)	100	80%	20%
B (20000-50000)	200	75%	25%
C (50000-100000)	350	71%	29%
D (1-3 lakhs)	550	64%	36%
E (3-5 Lakhs)	750	60%	40%

The Grant components is to be shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

(iv) *Implementation Mechanism :*

IDSMT projects are to be sanctioned and montiored by a State Level Sanctioning Committee consisting of Central and State Government representatives. Based on the sanctions, Central assistance will be released.

(v) *IDSMT in Mahrashtra*

During 1991-96, 48 towns of Maharashtra have been covered under IDSMT and Central assistance of Rs. 14.14 Crores released to Maharashtra. The IDSMT projects are in various stages of progress.

STATEMENT-II

Scheme of Infrastructual Development in Mega Cities

1. The key features of the Scheme are :

(i) The Scheme is applicable to Bomaby, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

(ii) The Scheme is administered through the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and funds are channelised through a specialised institution/nodal agency at the State level.

(iii) The sharing between Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 25:25 and the balance 50% is to be met from institutional finance, through financing institutions and capital market. Borrowing could be either by the nodal agency or by the implementing agencies. Project land and private investment could partially substitute institutional finance subject to overall parameters of the project under consideration.

(iv) The funds from Central and State Governments flows directly to the specialised institution/nodal agency as grant. The nodal agency is required to constitute a revolving fund with the help of Central and State shares out of which finance could be provided to various agencies such as Water and Sewerage Boards, Municipal Corporations, etc.

(v) The nodal agency is required to provide project-related finance for urban infrastructure including water supply sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport, networks, land development, slum improvemnt, solid waste management, etc. Finance is not to be provided under the Scheme for power, telecommunication, rolling stocks like buses and trams, primary health/ education, projects of minor nature which can be easily implemented out of local funds, MRTS/LRTS projects or porjects which are highly capital-intensive and long duration projects and for long-term studies, etc.

2. For Mumbai Mega City Project, the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is the nodal agency. Municipal Corporation, CIDCO, etc. are the implementing agencies. The details of Central assistance released to Bombay during the last three years (the scheme was started from 1993-94) are as follows.

	Central Share released		
	93-94	94-95	95-96
Mumbai	20.1	16.1	18.08

Under the Mumbai Mega City Programme, projects worth of Rs. 266.83 crores have been approved till 1995-96 and an amount of Rs. 82.02 crores is reported to have been spent. Works are in various stages of progress.

STATEMENT-III

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, initiated midway through the 8th Plan in March, 1994, provides for central assistance of 50% for water supply schemes in towns having population less than 20,000 (As per 1991 census). The implementation of the scheme is at Appendix-1. Seven water supply for Patur, Deulgaon Raja, Lonar, Main Dargi, Telhara, Kundalwadi, Shedurjanaghat at a total cost of Rs. 632.89 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs. 214.16 lakhs have been released so far in Mahrashtra as detailed below :

Year	Amount
1993-94	Rs. 85.36 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 92.50 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 36.30 lakhs

Eight project proposals in respect of towns Saswad, Rahatampimplas, Indapur, Dudhani, Sonepeth, Hadgon, Parandha, Biloli at a total project cost of Rs. 2171.20 lakhs are under scrutiny.

APPENDIX-I

Guidelines on Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (Launched in 1993-94)

Purpose	:	To provide safe and adequate water supply
Funding	:	50% by Central Government and 50% by the State Government including 5% beneficiary/town contribution
Selection of Towns	:	By State Level Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary to the State Government in charge of Urban Water Supply. Priorities be given to towns with special problem like very low per capita supply, distant or deep water source, drought prone area, excess salinity, fluoride, iron content in water, high incidence of water borne disease.
Scheme	:	Should cover whole town with a mix of individual house connection and public stand ports. 70 LPCD for house connection and 40 LPCD for public stand.
Tariff	:	Raslistic tariff structure should be evolved to meet O & M expenditure.
Approval by Central Government	:	Schemes are considered for approval in the order of priority given by the State Government subject to availability of funds in the State share out of allocation under the scheme.

STATEMENT-IV

Low Cost Sanitation Programme

Under the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for liberation of scavengers which has been launched with the objective of conversion of the existing dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines a mix of subsidy from Government and loan from HUDCO is provided for implementation of the scheme on whole town basis. The main features of the scheme are at Appendix-2.

In the State of Maharashtra, so far 11 schemes have been approved for covering 152 towns under the programme with a project cost of Rs. 3651.63 lakhs and a loan amount of Rs. 1355.61 lakhs subsidy of Rs. 1123.40 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction/ conversion of 136997 units.

APPENDIX-2

Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers

Purpose	:	Conversion of dry latrines by twin pit pour flush latrines and construction of new latrines where none exists.
Beneficiary	:	All categories of population wherever dry latrines are in operation or no sanitation facility exists including those living in slum and squatter colonies
Selection of Towns	:	By the State Government with priority to towns having

predominance of dry latrines. Proposals may be sent for towns having population not exceeding 5 lakhs as per 1981 census.

Financial pattern : Subsidy and loan sanctioned in a synchronised manner by HUDCO as per following pattern for construction upto substructure.

Category	Subsidy	Loan	Beneficiary Contribution
EWS	45%	50%	5%
LIG	25%	60%	15%
MIG/HIG	-	75%	25%

Loan extended by HUDCO @ 10% interest repayable in 7 years.

Unit Cost : Unit Cost is fixed from time to time and the last revision was in October, 1994. The Unit rates fixed are :

5 User Units - Rs. 3,000.00

10 User Units - Rs. 4,500.00

15 User Units - Rs. 5,250.00

25% extra is allowed for hill areas and North Eastern States.

Aproval of Scheme : Done by Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment.

Deep Sea Fishing Sickness

4180. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted any Committee to look into causes of sickness of the deep sea fishing industry;

(b) if so, when and the composition of the said committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features of recommendations made therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Technical Committee was constituted on 10.5.1993 under the Chairmanship of Shri P. Murari, IAS (Retd.) former Secretary to the Government of India, and comprised of representatives of SCICI, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, Fishery Survey of India, representatives of the fishing industry among others, as well as officers of concerned Ministries.

(c) The Committee has submitted its report on 31.03.1994.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee relate to policy measures, finanical restructuring and reliefs, debt repayment schedules, development of infrastructure, marketing support, legal framework, training & research and development etc.

(e) Action for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level.

[Translation]

Employment in Bihar

4181. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for educated unemployed for providing self-employment to them in the urban areas of Bihar; and

(b) the schemes under which the amount was provided as loan in various districts of Bihar during the last three years and the details of amount provided therein separately and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) This Ministry has been implementing Nehru Rozgar Yojana since 1989 throughout the country. Including Bihar, for providing self employment and wage employment opportunities to all urban poor living below the poverty line. The targets under the Yojana are fixed on year to year basis. In respect of Bihar, a target of 47,226 persons was fixed as on 31.3.96 since the inception of the Yojana for provision of assistance for setting up self-employment ventures.

(b) This Ministry does not monitor implementation of the NRY at District level. However, under the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) of NRY a maximums subsidy upto Rs. 4,000/5,000 per beneficiary is provided to General and SC/ST beneficiaries respectively for setting up self employment ventures. The loan amount provided by banks is generally three times the subsidy amount. As on 31.3.96 a total subsidy of Rs. 503.14 lakhs has been sanctioned in Bihar under SUME.